The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, appearing in the general, labor, law and political fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

Entered as second-class matter September 29, 1913, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Sec. 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 13, 1918.

Quick believers have broad shoulders.—George Herbert.

WHOLE NO. 950. WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1929. FRANK MORRISON, Secretary VOL. 19, NO. 15.

Convict Labor and Sears Roebuck Close Old Union Overall Factory

Detroit, June 22.—Installation of machinery in the state penitentiary at Jackson to make overalls in competition with free labor is protested by the Detroit Federation of Labor in a letter to Governor Green. Overalls manufactured at another state penitentiary, and sold by Sears Roebuck, is wrecking this industry.

"During the last month," the unionists say, "one of the largest and oldest overall factories in the United States, the Larned Carter Overall Company, located in this city, closed its doors and threw out of employment several hundred of our members. This was largely due to competition in the overall industry in this section caused by the increase of the output at the Marquette (Mich.) penitentiary since the opening of the two Sears Roebuck stores in Detroit, where a large number of these overalls are sold.

"We also protest against the Prison Commission authorizing the contracting-out of labor of prisoners in sugar beet fields. This, in our opinion, is a direct violation of the contract law."

"FRAME-UP" BLOCKED BY HOSIERY WORKERS

Kenosha, Wis., June 22.—The county board rescinded its $40,000 appropriation for a grand jury investigation of alleged violence in connection with the Allen-A hosiery lockout. The workers insist that this money would be used for "frame-up" purposes by private detectives. The maximum legal allowance is $1,000 for a grand jury investigation. The county board reversed its action after Attorney General John Reynolds ruled that the workers' position is correct.

Sentiment for the locked-out workers is so strong that the City Council offered to act as arbitrator of the dispute. The council's record is 100 per cent hostility to the workers, who rejected the offer on the ground that the council is not an impartial body.

The workers suggested these names: George C. Mead, paper manufacturer; State Treasurer Levitan; Rev. Fr. Francis Haas, St. Francis Seminary; Dr. Glenn Frank, president University of Wisconsin, and State Senator Goodland.

The 16-months' lockout has not lessened the enthusiasm of workers. The company is offering a 40 per cent special discount to merchants who will handle its strikebreaking-made hosiery.

DRASTIC COURT RULE FORCES LABOR TO WORK

Detroit, June 22.—Federal District Judge Simons enjoined organized electrical workers in this city from refusing to install non-union electrical lighting equipment. The court found that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers was not involved.

New York manufacturers claimed their business was interfered with and the unionists' action was a conspiracy in restraint of trade.

The unionists believe they have the right to work under any conditions they see fit, but the court held that printed matter circulated by them was a violation of the anti-trust laws, as constructed in 1926 by the United States Supreme Court in the Bedford cut stone decision.

In that case the court ruled that organized stone cutters can not refuse to work on stone quarried in the non-union stone fields of Indiana.

In 1927 Federal District Judge Grubb of New York made a similar decision against stone cutters on complaint of the governor. The Grubb decision left the stone cutters open to action for treble damages under the Sherman anti-trust law.

These decisions, following the Supreme Court's rule, means that if trade unionists decline to work on non-union goods that are sold in another State such refusal can be classed as an interference with interstate commerce and a conspiracy in restraint of trade.

SQUAWKY MUSIC FAILS; PUBLIC REJECTS PLAN

New York, June 22.—"The nation has seen the crest of the 'talkie' wave in moving pictures, and 'talk' music is on the down grade," declared Joseph N. Weber, president American Federation of Musicians and vice president A. F. of L., who has returned from the musicians' convention at Denver and a trip to the Pacific coast.

"We are not fighting progress; we oppose debasing the art of music," said Mr. Weber. "The personal, human element can not be heard or shown on the screen. Machine-made music does not benefit the public. It has narrowed the field of the artist and the musician and robbed the screen of its greatest value, individual imagination. Eventually the art of music will not suffer. Theaters will combine the human element with the machine. They are now doing so as they realize that the public has not taken kindly to dehumanizing entertainment the 'talkies' offer."

Mr. Weber denied that "enormous numbers of musicians" have been eliminated by sound devices. Approximately 24,000 musicians, two-fifths of them organists, were employed in theaters, he said. Of these not more than 4,000 have been dismissed.

"Theaters that tried to get along without the human element of musicians are taking them back. We know that from the fact that the last two months see a big increase, $8,000 to $10,000, in the musicians' defense fund. That means that more men were at work in theaters than before."

OLD-AGE PENSION DATA IGNORED BY CONGRESS

New York, June 22.—Failure of the House of Representatives to adopt an amendment to the census bill which would make possible the gathering of data on old-age dependency throughout the nation is criticised by the Bulletin of the American Association for Old Age Security.

Rev. Francis J. McConnell, bishop Methodist Episcopal Church, and member of Governor Roosevelt's recently created commission on old age pensions, is president of the association.

"It can safely be predicted," the Bulletin declares, "that during the next decade the question of old-age security will be the leading issue in all states. Data on the economic and financial status of the aged throughout the country will prove invaluable."

FILIPINO INFLUX STIRS CALIFORNIA

San Francisco, June 22.—Increase of Filipino population is developing a social and health problem, said Will J. French, director of the State Department of Industrial Relations, in a report to Governor Young.

Nearly 3,000 Filipinos came into the San Francisco port the last five months. These immigrants are also admitted through Los Angeles and Seattle. The report states that social and health conditions are the principal problems connected with this movement.

PULLMAN PAY PARLEY CAN'T CHECK UNREST

New York, June 22.—The wage increase of $5 a month to Pullman porters, following a company "union" meeting, will not check unrest among these workers, declared A. Philip Randolph, organizer of Pullman porters, chartered by the A. F. of L.

The meeting of so-called representatives of porters and the company was a hand-picked affair, declared the union representative. Delegates were announced in a newspaper in this city a week before the election was held. Names of the delegates were placed in the hands of the United States Mediation Board "as evidence that intimidation and coercion had been practiced on the porters and mails to get them to vote for the delegates to the company 'union' conference against their will."

The porters affiliated to A. F. of L. ask for union recognition, a living wage, the eight-hour day and the elimination of tips.

SOUTHERN SHOPMEN WIN WAGE INCREASE

Washington, June 22.—Shopmen employed by the Southern railroad, who were forced to take a strike vote last March, won substantial wage increases from an arbitration board.

Under the award 4,600 men will be advanced 6 cents an hour and 4,400 will receive an additional 5 cents an hour. The new rates date back to March 1.

The vote was practically unanimous for a walkout after the shopmen were defeated in every attempt to mediate differences. When the vote was announced arbitration proceedings were quickly started.

"Can't-Strike" Allen Is Floored; Runs Into Senate Hornet's Nest

Washington, June 22.—Senator Allen, former "can't-strike" Governor of Kansas, ran into a hornet's nest when he attempted to debate the farm relief bill.

Allen was recently appointed by the Governor of that State to succeed Vice President Curtis. Knowledge of his intellectual capacity preceded him. He was referred to as an "innocent" and was badly worsted when he made his usual attempt to substitute words for facts in discussing a question with men who have studied every feature of this question.

The trigger-tongue Caraway led in the flattening out process. The Arkansas Senator declared that the "junior Senator from Kansas has demonstrated that the grasshopper is not the only plague that comes out of that State. He admonishes us to have an honest conviction, but the only conviction he has is what the President wants."

The Kansas Senator retorted that if he had to choose between the opinion of the Arkansas Senator and the President he would take the opinion of the latter.

"Well," drawled Caraway, "the Senator must take somebody's opinion; he did not bring one here with him."

Senator Allen protested against this "reflection on his thinking apparatus."

"I was not casting any reflection on the Senator's thinking apparatus; I never accused him of having one," said the prodding Caraway.

The Kansas Senator, enraged at these barbs, shouted that he was "willing to go back and face the people who sent me here."

"As I remember," replied Caraway, "only one man sent him here; so, of course, he will have no trouble in doing that."

The encounter has rarely been equalled in the Senate and Allen came out of the struggle without a feather. His colleagues joined with their political foes in roaring with laughter at the Caraway jibes.

HOW LABOR "ADVISORS" WOULD CONTROL

The structure of the Conference for Progressive Action is based on the same old rulership from above that marks every similar movement.

The Conference was recently launched in New York by the group of professional tingling souls who dream of a Labor Party, directed and controlled by them—of course.

The first essential is to get a foothold in the unions. Dual labor organizations, with a revolutionary outlook, was the old system, but this has failed. "Bovine from within" will be tried.

The Conference elected a National Executive Committee of 26. Seven members of the 26 shall constitute a quorum which will have "full power to carry on the work of the association, to administer its funds and determine eligibility for membership of individuals or groups, etc.

The N. E. C. is empowered to select an additional national committee of 100 which the N. E. C. "may" consult. The additional 100 will serve as stage scenery for the seven active members who run the show.

To assume that the seven will include in the 100 those who do not share their views is to confess ignorance of the methods used by revolutionists, whether they be lemon yellow or physical force.

The inner circle of seven will decide policies, handle the funds, and vote what individuals or groups may join in the happy work of rescuing trade unionists from themselves.

This rulership from above is beclouded by catch phrases that lure the unthinking. The system was used by the I. W. W., the One Big Union and has reached a perfect stage in Russia.

Trade unionists' democracy is unknown to these professionals. They defend their autocracy on the ground that it is unsafe to trust the average worker at this stage of his development. He can pay dues and shout, but the self-elect must rule.

UNION WAGE WOMEN AT SUMMER SCHOOL

Bryn Mawr, Pa., June 22.—The Bryn Mawr summer school for women workers opened with a class of 110. One-third of the women are members of trade unions affiliated to the A. F of L. Canada, England, Germany and Denmark are represented. The school staff includes Miss Ethel M. Smith, executive board member National Women's Trade Union League, who is serving as labor representative.

Students come on scholarships of $250, awarded to pay the cost of the two-months' term. The required courses are economics and English, the latter including composition, literature and public speaking. Courses in science, psychology and history are optional. The school is supported by voluntary contributions from persons who believe in workers' education.

The Bryn Mawr summer school is one of four affiliated summer schools which utilize otherwise empty college buildings for the education of industrial workers, the other three being at Barnard College, New York City; the University of Wisconsin and at Burnsville, North Carolina.

The present Bryn Mawr class includes 17 members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. This is the largest representation of any A. F. of L. affiliate.

BRITISH LABOR PARTY HAS AMBITIOUS PLAN

Washington, June 22.—"We are hopeful that our Labor Party can end unemployment at home and establish international good will," says T. E. Edwards, secretary of the Trades Union Congress to the last A. F. of L. convention at New Orleans. He is financial secretary of the Northumberland Miners' Association and was elected to the House of Commons by a majority of 16,302. He succeeds Robert ("Bob") Smillie, who declined to be a candidate for re-election and whose majority in the last election (1924) was 8,420.

Mr. Smillie represented the British Trades Union Congress at the 1912 A. F. of L. convention in Rochester.

JAPANESE LAND ACT REVERSED ON PACIFIC

Yuba City, Calif., June 22.—The District Court of Appeals has virtually reversed the anti-Japanese act, according to Arthur Coats, prosecuting attorney of this county.

The law makes it illegal to lease land to an Oriental. Originally it provided that it was necessary for the state to prove the accused was an alien. It was impossible to prove the birthplace of Japanese and the law was amended to put this proof on the defendant.

Two Japanese were fined and sentenced to prison by Judge Mahon of the Sutter County Superior Court. This decision has been set aside by the District Court of Appeals on the ground that the amendment is unconstitutional.

PASS CHILD LABOR BILL

Springfield, Ill., June 22.—The state legislature passed the Soderstrom child labor bill. The measure raises the educational requirement for work certificates from the sixth to the eighth grade.

PRIVATE "DICKS" ARE TREACHEROUS

In upholding the contempt charge against Harry F. Sinclair, the United States Supreme Court made this reference to private detectives who were employed by the oil operator:

"The most exemplary resent having their footsteps dogged by private detectives. All know that men who accept such employment commonly lack fine scruples, often willfully misrepresent innocent conduct and manufacture charges."

It is hoped that lower federal courts will keep this indictment in mind when they are called upon to issue labor injunctions on the testimony of "dicks" who are so contemptuously referred to by the Supreme Court.

RIGID FORMULA IS NOT LAW

Application of the social realities of law, rather than rigid formula and rule, is urged by Associate Justice Harlan Fiske Stone of the United States Supreme Court.

"Law can not fulfill its ideals as a useful and vital social force unless those who apply it penetrate the wilderness of its rules and formulas to the realities to which it applies," he said.

In other words, law must be adjusted to new customs and needs. These can not be checked nor hastened by legislative codes or court mandate.

Where opposition to the judiciary exists it can be traced to the effort of courts to apply rules that no longer fit into the people's life.

Jurists like the Honorable Harlan Fiske Stone distinguish between caprices of the moment and constantly changing needs of the people who maintain their national character.

This character is the foundation of our social and political institutions. Changed details, but not fundamentals, are urged by citizens who are aware of this character.

The jurist who ignores this point is blind to the philosophy of law and to our elastic system of government.

He considers the Constitution a structure of Bessemer steel. He would enforce the edict of ox-cart days in an age when flying machines, the radio and mass production have changed popular viewpoints, social needs and national outlooks.

FARM BILL PASSED; PARTY LINES BREAK

Washington, June 22.—Congress passed the farm relief bill without the debenture clause and the measure has been signed by the President.

The law is unsatisfactory to many farm groups but its passage marks a wide legislative departure. A tariff board, appointed by the President, will have $500,000,000 that can be loaned to farmers, who will organize to market wheat and other crops. The board will have unrestricted authority and may build government elevators.

Passage of the bill in the Senate was marked by much feeling and a breaking down of party lines. The East opposed debenture, while this plan was urged by the South and West. In defending the debenture, which would permit the government to pay farmers 42 cents on each bushel of exported wheat, Senator Johnson said this plan is not unknown or untried and that it is used here and abroad.

"Today the debenture in one fashion or another practically under the tariff law," said Senator Johnson. "We remit 20 per cent upon sugar duties to those who own sugar plantations in Cuba and import sugar from Cuba. We remit that duty to planters in Cuba. Yet the remitting of the duty to them constitutes a magnificent part of our political economy, while remitting a duty to agriculture is considered a subsidy, a wicked bounty and a raid upon the Treasury."

FLYING FIRE ENGINE LATEST INVENTION

New York, June 22.—Fire houses located on the tops of skyscrapers and housing fire engines will soon be a reality, according to Chief John Kenlon of the New York fire department.

Experiments are being made to keep the aerial fire engine stationary and in the air at the same time. This can be accomplished, it is believed, by the helicopter type of plane.

Instead of water the winged fire engine will use a chemical which will be pumped into windows of a burning building with compressed air. The chemical is a powder composed of bicarbonate of soda, pulverized sea shells and slum, which is more efficacious, experiments show, than water.

DUAL PAINTERS' UNION IS AID TO EMPLOYERS

Vancouver, British Columbia, June 22.—A recently-organized dual union of painters signed an agreement that calls for lower rates than demanded by the legitimate Painters' Union.

The dualists are members of the All-Canadian Congress of Labor. This group shouts: "Canada for Canadians" and opposes solidarity between unionists in Canada and the United States.

NATURAL GAS WASTE STOPPED

San Francisco, June 22.—Governor Young approved a bill that will stop appalling waste of natural gas in the oil fields of this state.

HIGHER RATES LOOM, SAYS SENATOR DILL

Washington, June 22.—"The Supreme Court's decision in the O'Fallon case means an increase in the valuation of railroads, followed by increased rates," declared Senator Dill of Washington.

Mr. Dill indicated that the court, by ruling that reproduction costs as well as original costs should be considered, paved the way for more specific decisions in the future. He called attention to the present law regarding the valuation of water-power plants built under a permit of the Federal Power Commission to develop hydro-electric power.

"If the government under this law takes over these plants within 50 years they shall be valued according to the original cost to the plant.

"Up to the present time the power commission has not had enough money to keep an account of what the original cost is," said Senator Dill.

"The past Congress appropriated $50,000 for that purpose and I understand that that will enable the power commission to begin upon a fair accounting system. But more money will be needed, and it is extremely important to future generations that the power commission shall have the necessary funds to keep an account of the original investments so that when the time comes to recapture these plants, should the government want to do so, the records will be clear."

BETTER COMPENSATION

Springfield, Ill., June 22.—Governor Emerson signed an amendment to the state compensation law which is intended to improve that act.

WHEAT FARMS BEING MECHANIZED; LABOR PLACED ON FACTORY BASIS

Washington, June 22.—"Wheat fields of the Southwest are being mechanized and large-operation farmers use the mass production method," said Edward J. Gainor, president National Association of Letter Carriers, who has just returned from Oklahoma and Texas.

"At every rail terminal these combines were seen and the same is true of railroad freight trains," said Mr. Gainor, who explained that the machines, being driven by their own power, cut, thrash and sack wheat with one operation.

"These machines replace hand labor, and the cry for 'harvest hands' is no longer heard in the West and Southwest," said the trade union official. He called attention to a report on this subject by the President's Committee on Recent Economic Changes which states that in the decade since the World War the number of horses and mules in the wheat belt and cotton area dropped from 26,400,000 to 19,500,000 and tractors have risen from 80,000 to 853,000.

New York, June 22.—"Mechanization of farming in the Southwest is making steady progress," says the Wall Street Journal, in a special article from Dallas. The writer states that a survey shows there are only 828 combines east of the Mississippi River, as compared with 51,192 for States west of the river. Farms are increasing in size and this type of machinery is used on these vast properties that are managed by one man, while managers look after the selling of the crops. Laborers are placed on the factory basis.

Heroes have disappeared from these farms and tractors do all the work in one-third of the time, saving huge feed bills. Bankers are aiding this mass production system and chain farming.

"Tillers of the soil on such farms are more accurately termed wage hands since they report for work just like factory labor and take their orders from the managers," says the Wall Street Journal. "The system is still in its infancy but holds promise of becoming standard practice."

TEAMSTERS END STRIKE

Butte, Mont., June 22.—Teamsters compromised their two-weeks' wage strike and returned to work.

Rail Company "Union" Wrecked; Important Rule by Federal Court

New Orleans, June 22.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that Section 2 of the Federal Railway Labor Act should be construed just as Congress intended and that a railroad management can not ignore any organization of labor that these employes see fit to form.

The decision was in the case of the Southern Pacific lines in Texas versus Brotherhood of Railway Clerks. The carrier formed a company "union" and gave a few pennies' wage increase when the Brotherhood presented wage demands.

On refusal to treat with Brotherhood representatives, Federal District Judge Hutcheson, jr., of Houston ordered the management to comply with the law, as a majority of clerks were in that organization. The decision was based on Section 2 of the Railway Labor Act.

Judge Hutcheson's decision wrecked the carriers' company "union" and the case was carried to the Circuit Court of Appeals which upholds the order by a two-to-one vote.

The Court of Appeals denied that the management is free to select persons with whom it will deal. Such freedom, the court said, can not be carried to the point where it violates rights conferred upon the other party by the act.

Congress conferred upon these employes the right to select their representatives without interference, influence or coercion exercised by the carrier, and imposed on the carrier the duty of refraining from exercising the forbidden interference, influence or coercion," said the court.

The decision is of vast importance and as it outlaws every company "union" these employes insist on their rights. The carrier will appeal the case to the United States Supreme Court.

The sinister purpose of the carriers' company "union" is shown in a letter written by Vice President Lull of the railroad to the President. Lull said that the demands of the Brotherhood clerks would total $340,000 a year, while a wage increase of $75,000 a year could be arranged with the company "union."

EMPLOYER THREATENS UNION TEXTILE LABOR

Marion, N. C., June 22.—Textile workers organized a union at this place and demand relief from poor work conditions.

The sweep of unionism alarms E. M. Baldwin, president Marion Manufacturing Company, who closed down the plant for an hour to lecture employes on the risk they take if they affiliate with United Textile Workers.

Mr. Baldwin admitted he is powerless to stop unionization if employes decided to make that move, but "trouble is liable to happen," and all union members will then be evicted from company-owned houses, he said.

The entire Baldwin section is aflame with trade union sentiment. Many Textile Workers' locals have been organized since March 31. In these sections the wage for card room workers is often $8 a week, while exceptional skilled are paid $11.

BALLOT CORRUPTORS CAN NOT BE REACHED

Pittsburgh, June 22.—Ward leaders and other politicians who were responsible for ballot-box stuffing in the Wilson-Vare senatorial election of 1926 can not be jailed. The law provides for fines rather than prison terms.

This escape of higher-ups developed when four women in Homestead, near here, were paroled after they explained to Judge James N. Gray how ward leaders marked ballots and placed them in the box.

One woman told Judge Gray that more than one-half of the ballots cast during the day were illegal. A ward leader advised her to plead no defense to the election fraud charges because "it has been fixed with the judge."

In the second election district of the Second Ward, Homestead, election officers certified that Vare received 209 votes and Wilson none.

ANOTHER FIVE-DAY WEEK

Boston, June 22.—Several building trades unions established the five-day week in this city. Steamfitters will work the 40-hour week and be paid $12 a day beginning August 15.

The electrical workers will have the five-day week on August 1 and plumbers gain the short week and $1.50 an hour beginning September 1.

FEDERAL ARMS BARRED IN TENNESSEE STRIKE

Washington, June 22.—Secretary of War Good has notified Governor Horton of Tennessee that "I am informed" members of the national guard of that state, who acted as state police at Elizabethton, used the government's equipment.

"If so," continued Secretary Good, "this involved an infraction of federal laws and regulations prohibiting the loan of such property or its use for any purpose other than those for which it has been issued by the state.

"Nothing in this letter is intended to restrict the authorities of the State of Tennessee to employ the National Guard in any manner contemplated by the National Defense Act or state laws when legally called out by the state authorities."

Trade unionists made complaint to the War Department against the illegal use of government equipment. After the strike is settled, Secretary Good says "I am informed" of the illegal act, and that the governor can not evade Tennessee laws by turning the militia of that state into police.

The letter, in effect, notifies the governor that he can use government equipment in strike times if he complies with Tennessee law.

POWER TRUST LOBBY FOUGHT BOULDER DAM

Washington, June 22.—Testimony before the Federal Trade Commission showed how the power trust attempted to play Arizona and Utah against other far-Western States in securing the defeat of all Boulder Dam legislation.

Josiah T. Newcomb, head of the power lobby, admitted authorship of a letter dated March 31, 1926, in which he proposed to "arrange an offensive and defensive partnership between Arizona and Utah" to defeat the then pending Boulder Dam project. This legislation was primarily based on the necessity of assuring flood protection to the Imperial Valley in lower California. To meet this demand Newcomb suggested a makeshift flood protection for that valley in order to "knock out the sob-sister stuff which constitutes two-thirds of California's effective argument."

An attempt by P. H. Gadsden, vice president United Gas Improvement Company, Philadelphia, and vice-chairman of the power lobby, to enlist Southern newspaper editors in a fight against government distribution of power from Muscle Shoals, was disclosed.

Gadsden told Newcomb he had written "three friends of mine," the editors of the Jacksonville, Fla., Times-Union, the Charleston, S. C., News and Courier and the Asheville, N. C., Citizen.

Newcomb was a subdued witness when cross-examined by the commission. He blocked every attempt to secure information last year, but since then many letters written by him have been secured.

LLOYD GEORGE TO USE LIBERALS' FEW VOTES

London, England, June 22.—Lloyd George, Liberal Party leader, warns the Labor Party they will be put out of office if they attempt "any Socialist legislation."

The Laborites have not a clear majority in the House of Commons. If Lloyd George joins his 58 votes with the Conservatives' 260, the Labor Party can be defeated. The Laborites have 289 seats.

Lloyd George also threatened to defeat the Labor Party if the latter will not revise the present electoral system and provide for more equal representation of the Commons.

In the recent election the Conservatives polled 8,506,224 votes and secured 260 seats; the Labor Party polled 8,292,204 with 289 seats, and the Liberal Party polled 5,178,378 votes with 58 seats.

RESIST WAGE CUT

Newmarket, N. H., June 22.—More than 1,000 textile workers are on strike against the Newmarket Manufacturing Company, which suspended work three months ago after taking a 53 per cent reduction within two years.

LABORERS RAISE WAGES

St. Louis, Mo., June 22.—Organized building and common laborers won their strike for higher wages. These 3,500 workers have been paid 75 cents an hour. The new rate is 87½ cents.

PARK EMPLOYES GAIN

Boston, June 22.—Organized municipal park employes raised wages 25 cents a day, retroactive to June 1. The new rate is $4.75.